$\boxtimes$	Original		Updated		Corrected		Supplemental
LRB	Number	09-4152/2	)	Intro	duction Nu	mber <b>A</b>	B-0753
	ing information to prosecute	on to a firearms violations of c					Department of arm, and providing
State:	No Local Gov Indeterminate	Existing tions Existing tions ew Appropriation vernment Costs e e Costs sive Mandate	Reve Decre Reve  ns  3. Increa	ease Existing	to a  Dec  5.Type Gov  ndatory		
		sive Mandate	<u>=</u>	issive Mar	il II	School [ Districts	WTCS Districts
	Sources Affe		PRS :	SEG 🔲 SI	<b>Affected</b> EGS	Сһ. 20 Аррі	ropriations
Agend	cy/Prepared	Ву		Authorized	Signature		Date
DA/ PI	hil Werner (60	08) 267-2700		Harald Jorda	hl (608) 261-7	520	2/16/2010

# Fiscal Estimate Narratives DA 2/16/2010

LRB Number	09-4152/2	Introduction Number	AB-0753	Estimate Type	Original
Description					
		dealer when purchasin			
	secute violations of c	ertain laws regulating fi	rearms, rece	eiving a stolen firea	rm, and providing
penalties.					

### Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Prosecutors have difficulty estimating a fiscal effect because they don't know how widespread this problem is and how many criminal prosecutions might result. In addition, the time required to prosecute such cases would hinge on what false information is provided by defendants and whether or not it is easily proven as false.

### **Long-Range Fiscal Implications**

It is difficult to estimate a long-range fiscal impact on DA offices should this bill be enacted. Please see the discussion above.

	Original		Updated		Corrected		Supple	emental		
LRB N	lumber 09	9-4152/2		Introd	duction N	Number	AB-075	3		
Providing Justice to	<b>Description</b> Providing information to a firearms dealer when purchasing a handgun, authorizing the Department of Justice to prosecute violations of certain laws regulating firearms, receiving a stolen firearm, and providing penalties.									
Local:	o State Fiscal Edeterminate Increase Exist Appropriations Decrease Exist Appropriations Create New A Create New A Cocal Govern	ting s sting s ppropriation ment Costs	_	Existing	5.7	Increase Co to absorb wi Yes Decrease Co	thin agency s osts al	r's budget ⊠No		
1. Increase Costs  3. Increase Revenue Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory  2. Decrease Costs  4. Decrease Revenue Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory  Counties Counties Counties Counties Districts  Districts										
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations  GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS										
Agency	/Prepared By		Auth	orized \$	Signature			Date		
DOC/Si	DOC/ Sue Loniello (608) 240-5524 Roland Couey (608) 240-5405 2/23/201						2/23/2010			

# Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOC 2/23/2010

LRB Number	09-4152/2	Introduction Number	AB-0753	Estimate Type	Original				
Description									
Providing information to a firearms dealer when purchasing a handgun, authorizing the Department of									
	ecute violations of ce	ertain laws regulating fir	earms, recei	ving a stolen firea	rm, and providing				
penalties.									

#### Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

This bill creates new criminal penalties relating to knowingly receiving a stolen firearm and providing false information to a firearms dealer for the purchase of a handgun with the intent of transferring the handgun to a person who cannot legally own a handgun. Both criminal violations are Class H felonies.

In FY07 two offenders were placed on probation supervision for violations related to the purchase or transfer of a handgun. No offenders were placed on supervision in FY08 for this type of offense. The Department is unable to determine if any offenders were placed on probation or sentenced to prison for receiving a stolen firearm.

The Department cannot predict the number of offenders who will be convicted of these new offenses or what the sentencing practices of the courts may be; however, if offenders who would have previously been placed on probation are now sentenced to prison, the Department will see increased costs.

In FY09, the annual cost for an inmate in a DOC institution was approximately \$31,800. However, when there is excess capacity in DOC facilities, the incremental costs (i.e. food, health care and clothing) of housing a small number of inmates was approximately \$4,900. When there is no excess capacity in DOC facilities, as is currently the case, the Department uses contract beds at a rate of \$18,800 annually per person. The annual cost for community supervision is \$2,600.

A local impact will occur if offenders who previously received jail terms are sentenced to prison or if jail terms increase as the result of this legislation. A local fiscal impact cannot be estimated.

**Long-Range Fiscal Implications** 

Original Updated	☐ Corrected ☐	Supplemental
LRB Number <b>09-4152/2</b>	Introduction Number	AB-0753
<b>Description</b> Providing information to a firearms dealer who Justice to prosecute violations of certain laws penalties.	en purchasing a handgun, authorizing the regulating firearms, receiving a stolen fire	Department of earm, and providing
Appropriations Re Decrease Existing De Appropriations Re Create New Appropriations		s - May be possible iin agency's budget No sts
Permissive Mandatory Pe  2. Decrease Costs 4. De	5.Types of Local Government U Towns Crease Revenue Crease Revenue Counties Crease Revenue Counties	
Fund Sources Affected  GPR FED PRO PRS	Affected Ch. 20 Ap	propriations
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date
DOJ/ Mark Rinehart (608) 264-9463	Mark Rinehart (608) 264-9463	2/17/2010

# Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOJ 2/17/2010

LRB Number	09-4152/2	Introduction Number	AB-0753	Estimate Type	Original			
Description								
Providing information to a firearms dealer when purchasing a handgun, authorizing the Department of								
Justice to pros	secute violations of ce	ertain laws regulating fir	earms, receiv	ving a stolen firea	rm, and providing			

#### Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

penalties.

Under Chapter 175.35, whoever intentionally provides false information to a firearms dealer when purchasing a firearm shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$10,000 and may be imprisoned for not more than 9 months.

Under 2009 Assembly Bill 753, whoever provides false information regarding whether he or she is purchasing a firearm with the purpose or intent of transferring it to a person who is presently prohibited from possessing a firearm under state or federal law is guilty of a Class H felony.

Under current law, whoever intentionally receives or conceals stolen property is guilty of: 1) a Class A misdemeanor if the value of the property does not exceed \$2,500; 2) a Class I felony if the value of the property is between \$2,501-\$5,000; and 3) a Class H felony if the value of the property is between \$5,001-\$10,000.

Also under current law, whoever intentionally receives stolen property from a child or conceals stolen property received from a child is guilty of: 1) a Class A misdemeanor if the value of the property does not exceed \$500; 2) a Class I felony if the value of the property is between \$501-\$2,500; and 3) a Class H felony if the value of the property is between \$2,501-\$5,000.

Under 2009 Assembly Bill 753, whoever knowingly or intentionally receives or conceals a stolen firearm is guilty of a Class H felony, regardless of the value of the firearm. In addition, whoever intentionally receives a stolen firearm from a child or conceals a stolen firearm received from a child is guilty of a Class H felony, regardless of the value of the firearm.

While most felony prosecutions are handled by district attorneys, assistant attorneys general in the Department of Justice's Criminal Litigation Unit on occasion act as special prosecutors throughout Wisconsin at the request of district attorneys. In addition, the Department of Justice's Criminal Appeals Unit represents the State of Wisconsin in defending felony convictions when those convictions are challenged in state or federal court. Under Wisconsin law, this unit is charged with preparing briefs and presenting arguments in front of any state appellate or federal court hearing a challenge to a felony conviction

Since AB 753 broadens the types of activities that can be prosecuted as felonies, it is possible that the enactment of the bill could result in an increased caseload for the department's Criminal Litigation and Criminal Appeals units. The department anticipates that any increased caseload would be relatively small and could most likely be absorbed with existing resources. However, if the increased caseload is significant, DOJ will need additional resources.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

$\boxtimes$	Original		Updated		Corrected		Supplemental
LRB	Number	09-4152/2		Introd	duction Nur	mber <b>A</b>	B-0753
	ng informatio to prosecute				handgun, auth ms, receiving a		Department of arm, and providing
Local:	No State Fisc Indeterminate Appropriat Decrease Appropriat Create Ne  No Local Gov Indeterminate Increase Permiss Permiss Sources Affe	Existing ions Existing Existing Existing ions w Appropriation vernment Costs e Costs sive Mandate ions were Mandate	Reve Decre Reve  3. Incre Perm 4. Decre Perm	ease Existing nues ase Revenue issive Mar ease Revenu	5.Type Gove ndatory e ndatory	bsorb within Yes crease Costs es of Local ernment Un Towns Counties School Districts	
Agend	y/Prepared	Ву		Authorized	Signature		Date
SPD/ I	Megan Christi	iansen (608) 20	67-0311	Krista Ginge	<sup>,</sup> (608) 264-857	<b>7</b> 2	2/24/2010

# Fiscal Estimate Narratives SPD 2/24/2010

LRB Number	09-4152/2	Introduction Number	AB-0753	Estimate Type	Original			
Description								
Providing information to a firearms dealer when purchasing a handgun, authorizing the Department of								
Justice to pros	ecute violations of	certain laws regulating fil	earms, receiv	ing a stolen firea	rm, and providing			

#### Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

penalties.

The State Public Defender (SPD) is statutorily authorized and required to appoint attorneys to represent indigent defendants in criminal proceedings. The SPD plays a major role in ensuring that the Wisconsin justice system complies with the right to counsel provided by both the state and federal constitutions. Any legislation has the potential to increase SPD costs if it creates a new criminal offense, expands the definition of an existing criminal offense, or increases the penalties for an existing offense.

This bill increases the penalties for the criminal offense of providing certain false information to a gun dealer. The offense would be a felony in all cases, amending the current law that classifies the conduct in question as a misdemeanor. The SPD's average cost to provide representation in a misdemeanor case is \$212.84, calculated on the basis of the SPD's average cost per case in fiscal year 2009. The SPD's average cost per felony was \$579.62. Therefore, the SPD would incur additional costs in cases that would be reclassified as felonies under this bill. The SPD has not appointed attorneys in any cases alleging violations of the statute in question during the past two fiscal years. Therefore, the SPD does not anticipate a major impact if this provision is enacted, unless there is a major change in the number of prosecutions.

This bill also increases the penalties for the criminal offense of receiving a stolen firearm, under certain circumstances. The offense would be a felony in all cases, amending the current law that relies on the firearm's alleged value to differentiate between misdemeanors and felonies. The SPD would incur an additional cost of \$366.78 in each case that would be reclassified as a felony under this bill. In fiscal year 2009, the SPD appointed attorneys in 257 misdemeanor cases of receiving stolen property. However, the SPD does not have data regarding how many of these cases involved the alleged receipt of stolen firearms. If ten percent of these cases became felonies as a result of this bill, the increased cost for SPD would be approximately \$500.

Because probation or prison could be ordered upon conviction for the proposed felony crime, this change would indirectly lead to additional cases in which the Department of Corrections (DOC) would seek to revoke probation or extended supervision. Probation is also an option for misdemeanor cases; however, a felony case may result in a longer term of probation. The SPD provides representation in proceedings commenced by the Department of Corrections (DOC) to revoke supervision. Thus, the bill would indirectly increase the number of cases in which the SPD appoints attorneys in revocation proceedings. The average cost during fiscal year 2009 for SPD representation by a private bar attorney in a revocation proceeding was \$382.18.

Counties are also subject to increased costs when a new crime is created. There are some defendants who, despite exceeding the SPD's statutory financial guidelines, are constitutionally eligible for appointment of counsel because it would be a substantial hardship for them to retain an attorney. The court is required to appoint counsel at county expense for these defendants. Thus, the counties would experience increased costs attributable to the higher classification of some criminal charges resulting from this bill. The counties could also incur additional costs associated with incarceration of defendants, both pending trial and after sentencing. However, because the SPD has not appointed in any cases under the statute in question during the last three fiscal years, the effect on the counties may also be insignificant.

#### Long-Range Fiscal Implications